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# MYCOLOGIA

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## ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI—XXVII

WILLIAM A. MURRILL

The accompanying plate shows several species of white-spored gill-fungi painted by Miss Eaton in their natural colors from specimens collected in or near New York City.

**Chanterel Chantarellus (L.) Murrill**

*Cantharellus cibarius* Fries

EDIBLE CHANTEREL

Plate 11. Figure 1.  $\times 1$

Pileus fleshy, firm, turbinate, nearly plane, sometimes depressed, gregarious, cespitose at times, 3–8 cm. broad; surface glabrous, luteous, rarely paler yellow, margin involute to expanded, undulate; context white, nutty or slightly acrid, edible; lamellae thick, narrow, distant, decurrent, forked or irregularly anastomosing, luteous, or sometimes much paler; spores ellipsoid, somewhat irregular, smooth, pale-ochraceous,  $8-10 \times 4-5 \mu$ ; stipe attenuate below, glabrous, concolorous or paler, solid, 2.5–5 cm. long, 6–12 mm. thick.

Common throughout temperate regions in deciduous or coniferous woods, especially in dense evergreen thickets, appearing in mid-summer. It is egg-yellow all over, and has peculiar narrow, blunt, decurrent lamellae. This species has long held a high reputation for edibility, and the only poisonous species with which it may be easily confused is *Chanterel aurantiacus*. It should be

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI

stewed for nearly an hour and seasoned with butter or meat gravy. It is an excellent addition, also, to hashes, meat stews, and omelets.

***Clitocybe virens* (Scop.) Sacc.**

*Clitocybe odora* (Bull.) Quél.

FRAGRANT CLITOCYBE

Plate 11. Figure 2.  $\times 1$

Pileus fleshy, tough, convex, becoming plane or nearly so, obtuse or subumbonate, scattered or subgregarious, 4–7 cm. broad; surface glabrous, moist in wet weather, green or dingy-green, fading with age or on drying, margin even, regular or sometimes wavy; context whitish, the odor pleasant like anise; lamellae thin, crowded, adnate or slightly decurrent, white or becoming pallid; spores  $6-8 \times 4-5 \mu$ ; stipe equal or slightly thickened at the base, stuffed or hollow, elastic, glabrous, whitish or greenish, 2.5–5 cm. long, 4–8 mm. thick.

A woodland species of unusual and beautiful colors found in the eastern United States from Maine to North Carolina and west to Michigan. Peck called it *Clitocybe anisaria* because of its agreeable odor. This species has appeared regularly each year among the leaves in a small grove of young birch trees at the edge of the Hemlock Grove in the New York Botanical Garden.

***Prunulus purus* (Pers.) Murrill**

*Mycena pura* (Pers.) Quél.

PURE PRUNULUS

Plate 11. Figure 3.  $\times 1$

Pileus fleshy, thin, campanulate or convex to expanded, obtusely umbonate when young, 2–5 cm. broad; surface smooth, glabrous, of uniform color, varying from rose to rose-purple, violet, or lilac, margin striate, upturned with age; lamellae rather broad, adnate to sinuate, sometimes wavy and crenate on the edges, venose-connected, varying from white to shades of rose or violet, sometimes white on the edges; spores oblong, hyaline,  $7-9 \times 3-3.5 \mu$ ; cystidia subcylindric,  $30-40 \times 13-15 \mu$ ; stipe firm, smooth, subglabrous, concolorous, hollow, somewhat villose at the base, 5–8 cm. long, 2–4 mm. thick.

This beautiful species is common on the ground in woods throughout temperate North America, occurring in various forms and colors. It was figured and described in *Mycologia* 7: 117. *pl.* 158, *f.* 3, but is included here because the drawing gives a better idea of the plant. Another species, *Prunulus denticulatus*, which is found at times in northern New York, is closely related and similar in color, but has a livid-purple cap and blackish-violet gills.

***Gymnopus dryophilus* (Bull.) Murrill**

*Collybia dryophila* (Bull.) Quéf.

OAK-LOVING GYMNOPUS

Plate 11. Figure 4.  $\times 1$

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, sometimes with the margin elevated, irregular, obtuse, commonly gregarious, 2.5–5 cm. broad; surface glabrous, varying in color, commonly some shade of bay-red or tan-color; context white, edible; lamellae narrow, crowded, adnexed or almost free, white or whitish, rarely yellowish; spores ellipsoid,  $6-7.5 \times 3-4 \mu$ ; stipe glabrous, yellowish or rufescent, commonly similar in color to the pileus, equal or sometimes thickened at the base, cartilaginous, hollow, 2.5–5 cm. long, 2–4 mm. thick.

This species has been discussed twice before in this series (*Mycologia* 3: 101 and 4: 164), but in neither case was the true *G. dryophilus* as at present limited correctly figured. It occurs commonly in woods and groves throughout temperate North America and is often used for food, although there are several closely related species that have not been sufficiently tested for their poisonous or edible qualities.

***Cortinellus rutilans* (Schaeff.) P. Karst.**

*Tricholoma rutilans* (Schaeff.) Quéf.

REDDISH CORTINELLUS

Plate 11. Figure 5.  $\times 1$

Pileus fleshy, campanulate, becoming plane, 5–10 cm. broad; surface dry, at first covered with a dark-red or purplish tomentum,

then somewhat squamulose, sometimes yellowish with age, margin thin, at first involute; context yellow, taste mild, odor none; lamellae crowded, rounded, white to yellow, thickened and more or less villose and serrulate on the edges; spores globose or subglobose,  $6-7.5 \times 6-6.5 \mu$ ; stipe somewhat hollow, nearly equal or slightly thickened or bulbous at the base, pale-yellow, variegated with red or purplish, floccose squamules, 5-10 cm. long, 10-16 mm. thick.

A large and conspicuously colored species found on or about old stumps in coniferous or mixed woods from Maine to North Carolina and west to Colorado and Washington. It should be readily recognized by the colors of its upper and lower surfaces and the serrulate, villose edges of its gills.

***Gymnopus strictipes* (Peck) Murrill**

*Collybia strictipes* Peck

STRAIGHT-STEMMED GYMNOPUS

Plate 11. Figure 6.  $\times 1$

Pileus thin, broadly convex to nearly plane, cespitose, 2.5-6 cm. broad; surface glabrous, sometimes slightly rugose on the disk, moist but scarcely hygrophanous, whitish or pale-yellow, paler when dry, often more deeply colored on the disk; lamellae thin, close, adnexed or almost free, white; spores ovoid or subellipsoid, pointed or subacuminate at one end,  $6-7.5 \times 4 \mu$ ; stipe glabrous, slightly mealy or pruinose at the apex, white, often with a dense, white, mycelioid tomentum at the base, equal, straight, hollow, 3-6 cm. long, 4-6 mm. thick.

This species occurs in clusters among dead leaves or on decayed wood in woods from New England to the District of Columbia and west to Ohio. The stipe is quite characteristic, being very erect and regular in shape and somewhat translucent in appearance.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.